*Reply of Government.*—This is inexpedient. There is no rule restricting or prohibiting the relinquishment of lands on which arrears are due.

SUBJECT No. 95.

Sale of individual survey number on which assessment is due.

Mr. Venkataramaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—(*a*) Several persons have interest in different survey numbers comprised in one khate either as purchasers, mortgagees, etc. When assessment falls into arrears, even on a particular survey number all the khate lands are sold and all the owners are put to hardship. In 1904 Government were pleased to reply that the particular survey numbers for which assessment is due would be sold. It is prayed that orders to that effect may be passed early.

Relief to shareholders in a khate.

Messrs. H. Shama Rao, Sagar Taluk, and Nanjegowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk.

(*b*) When there are a number of shareholders in a khate, if any of them or the khatedar himself makes default in the payment of kandayam on his share, all the land comprised in the khate including the shares of those who have paid up their respective dues, are forfeited to Government and sold. This causes a good deal of hardship to the people. Although the extent of each share cannot conveniently be entered in the accounts, the names of sharers at least may be entered in them and the share of the defaulter only may be made liable. This will of course protect the other sharers from loss. Orders may, it is requested, be passed in this respect.

Entertainment of applications for subdivision of survey number.

Messrs. Subba Setti, Siddagowda and Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk; Mudlagiri Rao, Jagalur Taluk.

(*c*) When portions of a survey number are sold or otherwise alienated, such portions are not subdivided and consequently patta cannot be transferred to the name of the purchaser. If the khatedar fails to pay assessment for his portion of the land, the whole khate is put up to sale, notwithstanding payment made for the purchaser's share. It is prayed therefore that applications for subdivision be granted unconditionally.

Mr. Ramanna.

Even if application is made to the Amildar he does not exempt such lands as he finds it much easier to recover the whole assessment by proceeding on these lands. It is a hardship that persons who have paid their kandayam should be made to pay what is due by others and asked to go to a Civil Court to recover the same.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.

The khatedars do not consent or fail to help in getting the transfer of patta made to the persons having a real interest in the lands. Notices of default are given only to the khatedar, and so a person who has paid the kandayam may be kept ignorant of the steps taken on land belonging to him by the default of the khatedar.

*Reply of Government.*—If a person has his name registered in the special notice register, he always gets notice.

When an entire survey number belongs to a person, he should take steps to get it registered in his name. Government cannot accept the kandayam on parts of survey numbers. Those who have to pay more than their share have the necessary remedy to save their land from sale under Sections 77 and 78 of the Land Revenue Code. If the members can suggest any alteration of the rules not inconsistent with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, Government will be disposed to consider it favourably.

As regards subdivisions, the Survey Rules provide for separate numbers being formed where the area of the subdivisions is above the prescribed minimum. The question of reducing the existing minima will be favourably considered.

SUBJECT No. 96.

Limit of time to confirm or cancel sales of land for arrears of revenue.

Mr. Srinivasamurti, Hassan Taluk, and Hutchveere Gowda, Gubbi Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—(*a*) When lands are sold for arrears of revenue, the purchaser pays the full amount of the purchase money, which will be large in some cases. Though years pass away, no final orders are passed either confirming or cancelling the sale. If the sale is cancelled after a long time, there is great difficulty in getting refund of the deposit amount as the same will have been credited to Government. A limit of time for confirming or cancelling such sales may therefore be fixed.

Revenue sales not to be cancelled.

Mr. Hutchveere Gowda, Gubbi Taluk.

(*b*) The highest bidder in the sale of land for arrears of revenue in conformity with the conditions of the sale pays up the bid at stipulated times. The defaulter is aware of each stage of the coercive process as every process has to be served upon him. If he pays up his arrears, the sale is cancelled and the highest bidder has to attend the Taluk Office twice or thrice to get back his money. These circumstances dissuade one from raising bids at the revenue sales, and thus there will be few bidders. It is therefore proposed that sales once regularly held should be ordered to be confirmed.

*Reply of Government.*—It is not possible to fix any time for the passing of final orders in such cases. But such final orders will be passed as soon as possible. Sales properly held are not cancelled, and Government in their Order No. 3275—R. M. 494-05, dated 17th September 1906, have directed that, in cases where exceptional circumstances not affecting the regularity of the sale are considered as justifying its being set aside, the auction purchaser should be paid a reasonable rate of interest.

SUBJECT No. 97.

Cancelling Revenue sales.

Messrs. A. Narasimmaiengar, Sagar Taluk, Padmaiya and C. Subba Rao.

*Summary of discussion.*—(*a*) If the khatedar or anubhavadar (person in enjoyment) or mortgagee pays before the completion of sale full amount of arrears together with interest at 25 per cent on the sale amount deposited, then such sales may be cancelled.